

UNITED STATES TO MUSTER BOYS FOR FARM WORK

Four Willing Boys to Be Mobilized by Department of Labor and Sent Into the Fields to Supplant Farm Labor in Response to the Appeal of President Wilson.

(City Editor Gardner, Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—For the first time in history the power of the boy to serve a part in war has been recognized and the 4,000,000 boys of the country, old enough to work and under military age, are to be mobilized by the department of labor and sent into the fields to supplement farm labor in response to President Wilson's appeal.

The boy army is now forming. Not a minute is to be wasted. Governors of all states are members of a committee which will supervise this big effort.

Slogan—Feed the Fighters.

William Edwin Hall of New York, experienced in boy movements as president of the Boys' club federation is national director and every organization of boys, from the Y. M. C. A. and boy scouts to the most obscure city athletic club or village Sunday school are to be coordinated in one vast army which will have as its slogan: "Feed the fighters and those they have left at home."

The name of the organization is the United States Boys' Working reserve.

The spirit of the reserve is that the boys in it are to be animated by the same high service motive as those who go out to fight. There is a significance in the hoe and the rake this year something akin to 42-centimeter guns.

The reserve is to be administered by public-spirited men with headquarters in the following cities:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City of Omaha, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver, Seattle, Los Angeles and Houston.

Directors in Each State.

There will be directors in each state. They will operate with state defense councils. Mayors of cities will appoint local committees. Each of these must include physicians to examine the boys, quartermasters to arrange camps, tent equipment, commissary, cook and supplies, proper camp sites and amusement for boys in camp, a man to arrange for transportation, and others for physical training, enrollment and organization.

A boy must be 16 years of age, pass a physical examination, be free of disease and come with consent of parent or employer. He will be sworn into service and must agree faithfully to perform his duties. A boy will sign for a specified time and for a certain work.

When a boy enrolls he will receive a badge bearing the seal of the United States and the inscription, "Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A." At the end of his period of service, if worthy, he will receive a bar to be attached to the badge, inscribed: "Honorable Service, 1917."

Wages of Boys Vary.

The wage of boys will vary, with different kinds of work in different localities. No boy will be permitted to work more than eight hours a day.

After enrollment the boys will be sent out in squads of not more than 25, led by a competent man.

When labor is needed the department of agriculture and the national director will assign a force. The boys will go wherever needed. Arrangements for pay will be made by the leader and each boy will contribute for his board.

It is the policy of the reserve, according to Director Hall, not to disturb existing industrial conditions. Boys whose employers need them cannot be enrolled. School officials are expected to act to release boys for this service.

Says Hall: "The plan is to make the work effective without harming the boy. He should return home better by experience and physically developed."

CONFEREES HOLD BRIEF MEETING ON ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Conferees on the army bill held a brief meeting today but did not consider the amendment to authorize Colonel Roosevelt's volunteer force abroad.

MASONS, ATTENTION

All Masons are requested to meet at Masonic hall at 9:45 a. m. for the purpose of marching in Red Cross parade.

CAPTAIN NASH, PIONEER MINER, CROSSES DIVIDE

Captain John T. Nash, aged 85 years, former well known prominent citizen of Medford, pioneer sea captain, California and Oregon miner builder of the Nash hotel, died at his home in Berkeley, Calif., Sunday evening. News of his death came to Medford Monday morning in the shape of a telegram to L. B. Brown, brother-in-law of the captain, from his sister, Ella B. Nash, the widow, who stated that the remains will arrive in Medford Tuesday evening and requested that Mr. Brown make arrangements for the funeral here Wednesday afternoon.

Captain Nash only returned home to Berkeley last Friday after two weeks spent in Medford. He seemed exceptionally hale and hearty for one of his years while here, though close friends observed that his health was failing. At the depot last week while waiting for his train to return to Berkeley, Captain Nash was seized with a bad heart attack, and had to be assisted on board the train. At that time he thought he would be all right after leaving this climate.

Career of Adventure.

The life of Captain Nash was one of robust action and adventure, both on land and sea, until recent years. During his hardy career he had had many narrow escapes from death on the ocean and on land. He was a pioneer miner of the fifties and had been an Oregonian since 1886. Through his successes in mining ventures he accumulated much wealth. A man of democratic tendencies, a genial personality and possessed of public spirit, he had legions of friends in Medford and southern Oregon, California, the Pacific coast, and in fact scattered over the whole world, who will mourn his passing away.

About 1887 Captain Nash located in Medford, coming from Riddle, Douglas county, where he had resided about a year. He purchased the original Nash hotel structure shortly after his arrival and enlarged and improved it, as it stands at present. He still owned the building at the time of his death. It was he who had the miner's pick and shovel design mounted on the cupola of the building, which has attracted so much attention for years. The original shovel and pick were ones used by himself to dig the gold that built the structure.

On October 14, 1897, he married Miss Ella Brown, sister of L. R. Brown. A son, Elwell Crawford, was born to them on May 27, 1899, who also survives the captain. The family home was on South Oakdale avenue, in what is now known as the old Sturgis property. About 12 or 15 years ago Captain Nash and family removed to Berkeley, but since that time he made frequent trips to Medford. He was affiliated with A. F. and A. M. No. 103, and the Royal Arch chapter of Jacksonville.

Native of Maine.

Captain Nash was born in Knox county, Maine, March 31, 1833. When but ten years of age he put to sea as a cabin boy on the sailing ship of his father, Captain Thomas Nash. When 18 years old he became captain of the craft and followed the sea for many years, alternating with short periods of prospecting in California. He sailed in all parts of the world. In 1850 his vessel reached San Francisco at the height of the mining excitement and again he quit the sea and took to mining, prospecting in various parts of California, without much success until in 1859 he discovered the Yankee mine. He sold this and became identified with the Black Bear mine in Siskiyou county. In 1860 while on a prospecting tour in Idaho in the Green river country with five other men, they were attacked by 100 Indians but succeeded in fighting them off with the loss of only one man, and escaped on their fluster horses. Thirty of the Indians were killed. From 1865 Captain Nash mined in Trinity county, California until 1886. Then he engaged in operating a farm of 400 acres near Riddle, in Douglas county, Ore., at the same time continuing to mine and prospect in that vicinity. He opened and developed the Victory mine. Then in 1887 he retired from the farm and active mining work and located in Medford.

PORTLAND CONTINUES SPECULATION IN GRAIN

PORTLAND, May 14.—The executive committee of the Portland Merchants' exchange today decided to allow dealing in wheat futures to continue here. The committee said it felt "the speculative condition of the eastern market had been passed."

SENATE TALKS LYNCHING FOR FOOD GAMBLERS

(Continued from Page One.)

to be taken to stop speculation in foodstuffs within the limits of the powers of congress. But it is a wonder to me today that we do not have \$4 wheat and 40-cent cotton and \$5 or \$6 potatoes and beef 50 or 60 cents a pound. There never has been in the history of the world a situation that parallels the present one. We are practically told that the United States is on the verge of starvation and the world without is starving and then we are informed that when next winter comes the wolf of hunger will be howling at the door of every human being in the world. When that information is put forward men are astonished that the prices paid for foodstuffs mount.

"If a plan had been conceived to

make them mount, the one adopted could not have been improved upon, by the ingenuity of man or the devil himself.

"The thing to teach the American people now is that America will not be starved that she can't be starved, and the consequence will be to lessen the conditions that confront us and pester us."

Denounced as Robbers.

Food speculators were denounced as "robbers" by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who recommended, however, that the food speculation measures be held over to be considered with the food bill.

"We should blow out this speculation in food," said he, "but we should do it with adequate consideration."

"If congress can't stop this robbery—and that is a mild term for it—the people will find some way if they have to make use of the lump post." Senator Kirby of Arkansas, supporting the Thomas amendment, denounced food speculators as "parasites."

"We have wasted time in discussion when we ought to have acted," said the Arkansas senator. "The

gambler in grain is a parasite. The time is ripe for some legislation of this kind."

Killed and Revived.

A motion by Senator Harding to lay the Thomas amendment on the table was carried 54 to 23. Then, motion to reconsider carried without a roll call, and opened the debate again.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota offered an amendment to the Thomas amendment providing that actual and legitimate future trading should not be prohibited when physical delivery of products traded in was accomplished in settlements.

Immediate action to check speculation was urged by Senator Vardaman of Mississippi. "I never understood," he said, "how people stand for being despoiled by a lot of gamblers in whose interests the exchanges are run." He said he favored but would not propose extending the Thomas amendment to suspend cotton as well as foodstuff exchanges.

Senator Smith of Georgia thought the senate would take up food control legislation after it disposes of the espionage bill and believed it better to

wait until then and have full consideration.

Thomas' Denunciation.

Senator Thomas replied he did not doubt there was plenty of food in the country but that the pressing question was legislation to enable the ordinary man to get his share.

"You may form an army to beat the enemy," he said, "but there may be domestic questions of far more importance. You can't accustom the people to starvation; you can't accustom them to living beyond their incomes." He said he wanted to curb the hunger of women and children into dirty dollars."

BRITISH FIGHTING

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district has been temporarily broken by a series of thunder storms.

French Official Report.

PARIS, May 14.—The French last night repulsed German reconnoitering parties near the east of Vauxillon, north of Craonne, at Hill 108, and in the Champagne, the war office re-

ports. The German losses were large. The statement follows:

"There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. We repulsed strong German reconnoitering parties which were attempting to approach our lines at various points northeast of Vauxillon, west of Craonne at Hill 108, north of Saignal and in the Champagne southwest of Nauroy. All attempts were checked completely by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left prisoners in our hands."

German Report.

BERLIN, May 14.—The battle near Bullecourt was continued yesterday with bitterness, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff, and in the stubborn struggle we retained the ruins of the village against several enemy attacks.

LONDON, May 14.—London is without motor buses today, ten thousand employees of buses being on strike. Many thousands of munition workers were unable to reach work on time through the congestion of tram lines, trains and underground systems.

LUCKY STRIKE
LUCKY STRIKE

LUCKY STRIKE

cigarette



It's toasted

THINK of a cigarette "served" to you as appetizingly as the hot, buttered toast that comes to your breakfast table.

Well, that's the idea on this new Lucky Strike cigarette: the tobacco—it's toasted. There's a thought to make your mouth water for a new cigarette flavor.

Until we discovered the toasting principle, a good ready-made cigarette from Burley tobacco wasn't possible; flavor wouldn't hold.

Yet there was the big million-man-power affection for Burley—60 million pounds poured from those green, blue and red tin boxes last year.

The old kitchen stove—the toasting fork

So we worked five years—then came the big simple idea of toasting the tobacco to hold the flavor. Now, enjoy a really delicious new cigarette flavor: Lucky Strike—the real Burley cigarette—it's toasted.



LUCKY STRIKE
The real Burley
Cigarette



20 for 10c
If your dealer does not carry them, send \$1 for a carton of 10 packages. Tobacco Co. of California, 1 So. Park, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed by



The American Tobacco Co.

INCORPORATED

Our men will demonstrate to you how the tobacco is toasted—at many stores

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LUCKY STRIKE

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